SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1970. TO THE CONSERVATIVES OF THE

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. The undersigned, having been designated the Executive Committee for the Third Congressional District by the Conservative members of the late Legislature, have consulted together upon questions touching the welfare of the party in the approaching canvass and respectfully submit the following recommendations:

In view of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the State, consisting of the Central and District Committees, at Raleigh on the 15th of June, for general consultation and concert of action, we have deemed it advisable to postpone the call for a Congressional Nominating Convention until after that meeting. We would, however, respectfully suggest the appointment of delegates to attend this Convention, when called, from such counties as may hold County Conventions previous to

The people of the counties should look to a thorough and acceptable organization fail to return a Conservative to the Legislature through indifference or from a want of proper organization. Candidates acceptable to the people and not under ban of the Federal Constitution should be selected in all cases, and conflicting claims should be settled by Conventions. We are in no condition to waste our strength through local dissensions or to divide upon individuals. The necessities of North Carolina call upon her sons to sink all other considerations for her welfare.

It requires but the united and hearty co-operation of all good citizens to redeem the State from the hands of those who have brought her to the verge of destruction, and to this end we should devote our labors. Higher incentives for success never urged men forward than those which animate the opponents of the present State Administration. It is well, therefore, that the issue is within the control of those who will suffer most from defeat.

Conscious of the great importance of victory, and believing it to be within the reach of the Conservatives of the State, we entreat all who favor Reform and Re trenchment in our State affairs to unite with us in restoring to North Carolina an honest and economical Government.

> Respectfully, T. C. FULLER, A. A. McKoy, J. A. ENGELHARD.

What are "Good Times?"

The New York Tribune very reasonably doubts whether the revival of business in wan sureet, that is Gold Room and Stock Exchange, is an acceptable sign of "good times" in the ordinary sense of the word. ly the passage of the funding bill that is and that Governor Holden declared one to wanted, but the adoption of an opposite exist there through "a misunderstanding overwhelmingly in power in the Legislapolicy from that so strenuously adhered to of terms." Senator Pool also takes issue ture, and could at any time have passed a by the Tribune, of "protecting a few individual interests, so as to constitute them absorbing monopolies, maintained at the expense of the masses by the taxation which excludes all competition. The reduction of both tariff and internal taxa- law, which cannot occur through State but does he earn the salt that goes into tion would do more to set the wheels of substantial industry, production and traffic the Sheriff." This position of the Senator line derive from the "five hundred dol in motion than anything else, especially if at the same time brought into use.

Ex-SENATOR BUCKALEW has finally succeeded in getting his system of "Cumulative voting "tried. At the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, an act was passed to organize the town of Blossomburg, where the Senator resides, and in the act a provision was inserted, at the suggestion of Senator Buckalew, in reference to the election of the president and members of the town council. The council was ordered to consist of six members. and each voter was given six votes, which he could cast for one, two, three, four or six candidates. That is to say, each voter could cast six votes for one candidate. three votes for each two candidates, two votes for each three candidates, one vote and a half for each of four candidates, or one vote for each of six candidates. election was held last week, Tuesday. The town is Democratic by a small majority, and the result was the election of five Democrats and two Republicans. The result seems to have been entirely satisfactory to all parties. The local Democratic paper says that all doubts of the ntility, fairness and practicability of the

The Reconstructed Farmer,

of failing health, retires from the Horti- advertisement for more "Ku-Klux out- hold the accustomed Courts. The pretext cultural Department, over which he has rages." As a representative of Georgia in for withholding the Presidential Amnesty occasion. presided with so much ability and taste. Washington he doubtless well knows that Proplamation will be destroyed. The ne-Dr. J. W. Jones, a gentleman of rare pro- the Radicals desire nothing so much as the cessity for a National Police will be at an himself as the Horticultural Editor, and that they may "get up a fight and then the things of the past. will continue the usefulness and attractive- | the Government may go in." ness of the department.

The Reconstructed | Farmer publishes the preliminary premium list for field ful and scrupulously careful to avoid giv. yet seen no evidence of their intention to crops of the Cape Fear Agricultural Associstion, with commendations. The Association is under obligations for the favora- authority save that of the civil power of what the Governor will do. One of those ble notice. Nothing will be left undone the State.

ers of Edgecombe is asked.

The Amnesty Bill,

The Amnesty bill introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, relieves of their political disabilities all persons except those comprised in the three following with the view of effecting an alliance.

"First. All persons who, being members of the Congress of the United States, withdrew rom their seats and aided the rebellion. "Second. All persons who, being officers of the army or pavy of the United States, left said army or navy and aided the rebellion. "Third. All persons who were members of

State Conventions which adopted pretended or-

These are expected to amount in all to about one thousand persons, and upon this point the New York Tribune says We submit that their exception at this time will only provoke an agitation for 'a further amnesty, wherein the opposi- able, and patriotic. tion is sure to be the losing side in the 'end. We believe it bad policy to make 'two bites of a cherry when you are sure 'to eat the whole of it sooner or later."

Possibly Mr. GREELEY does not know that in North Carolina a "member of a State Convention which adopted a pretended ordinance of secession," and which voted men and money to aid the "Rebellion" is the United States District Attorney, obtained through the intricacies of the Testfor their local elections. No county should Oath. So there will be but nine hundred and ninety-nine left out in the cold.

Senator Pool's Speech, We publish this morning extended extracts from the speech recently delivered in the United States Senate by our Senator, John Pool. It is known that in the recent discussion upon the Georgia bill reference was made to the condition of affairs in North Carolina, and indeed that the pretended insurrectionary and rebellious spirit of the people of various other Southern States was alleged to be a good reason why the people of Georgia should be refused complete representation in Congress. During this discussion Senator Pool took occasion to ventilate his views.

We know not whether this be his maiden Senatorial effort or not-we do know, however, that it ought to damn him to everlasting infamy.

Professing a thorough acquaintance with the men and country whereof he speaks, he has given official deliberate utterance to more slanderous misrepresentations concerning his State and his constituents than ever before fell from the lips of any man born upon the soil of North Carolina. It is not, however, a matter of much surprise that such a speech should have been delivered by such a man.

The man who could apply for a commission as Brigadier General in the Confederate army ; who could serve as Elector for President of the Confederate States; who could take office and the oaths of office to support the Confederate Government, and who could then authorize the statement to be made in the Senate of the United States that all this had been done solely with a view "to embarrass" the Confederate cause, can do nothing that ought to occasion sur-

Notwithstanding the character of the carefully read, and for several reasons.

It is worthy of especial note to mark the difference of opinion between Senator Good times, the editor seems to think, Pool and Governor Holden in reference to sort of a funding bill. But it is not mere- Pool says there is no insurrection there with the Governor's opinion that a decla-

Head Court Martial." It is possible, if not probable, that the

reason why Senator Pool stated the law so clearly and so correctly in reference to whether it be the Governor, the Adjutant Sen., as alternates. ganize Drum-Head Courts Martial was this is too much money to spend upon that his speech was not intended for circulation at home, but was intended to "fire Bosher and his command. They are a and Dr. E. Porter and alternates Everitt be does not allow his political notions to be obtained and Dr. E. Porter and alternates Everitt traded upon those whom he meets. Take the the Radical heart" by showing the Northern people that unless further "friendly to quarter them upon any community. Cumulative system of voting have entirely legislation" was had in the premises every Southern State would inevitably become Democratic, and hence the necessity for been withdrawn, the Governor seems to by Henry Murphy, Joel L. Moore and R. the intervention of National authority to be reduced to the necessity of sending P. Paddison. This valuable North Carolina agricultu- establish Drum-Head Courts Martial in Capt. Bosher to Alamance or of declaring ral monthly increases in interest and value order to perpetuate the ascendancy of the the insurrection at an end. If he does with each issue. The May number is full Radical party. Our readers can now unof practical and seasonable articles. The derstand why it was that General Young, second volume begins with this number, of Georgia, one of HAMPTON's gallant cavand it sends words of greeting and cheer alry officers, should desire to give such dacity or the mendacity to shut up the wide publicity to his belief that the delay Courts upon the pretext that inter arma Rev. J. B. Cheshire, D. D., on account in the passage of the Georgia Bill was an silent leges. His Honor will be obliged to

> warning in time and be constantly watch- design of the Radical party. We have as ing the slightest shadow of a pretext for set the day for their own funeral and we "getting up a fight" or for the use of any wait, therefore, with great anxiety to see

to get back again, and are making overtures for that purpose. It is asserted that between leading politicians of the State

Governor English, of Connecticut, has sent to the Legislature of that State a message which has the true Democratic lows : ring. He protests against the chicanery by which the fifteenth amendment has been forced on the country, but recognizes the fact that it has become a law; and he expresses himself unreservedly in favor of a general amnesty for political offenses and a conciliatory policy towards the South .-The remainder of the message is devoted to local matters, but it is throughout clear,

What Will He De ?

We wait with considerable anxiety to see what steps Governor Holden will take in reference to Alamance county, now that the United States troops have been removed. If he has the good of the State really at heart, if he has an eye single to her welfare, his course is a plain and simple one. If he surrectionary district is an affront and an and opened to the rain, which poured in ing to amuse him. I hope they will keep that ought not tamely to be submitted to. by those in this or in the to the tender mercies of insurgents; an his less at from \$600 to \$1,000 and proprotecting arm of the civil law.

ment, civil or military. The dilemma in which this action of the War Department places Governor Holden men in the injury they have sustained is, we imagine, not a very pleasant one for we cannot but feel thankful that it was him to contemplate, unless it was taken not rendered greater by the horrors of a with his knowledge and in accordance fire. with his wishes. We would fain believe the Governor was not privy and consenting

Nothing but evil can arise from the use of such worthless officers as Captain Bosher and such worthless, undisciplined troops as those he commands. Of these troops, the Detailed Militia, even the Adjutant General, Fisher bimself, declares, in his official report, "no drill is required, by which alone steadiness, good order and obedience can be readily secured;" they are liable to be called out by "a single petty officer, whose personal feelings might improperly influence his conduct, and he recommends a new plan of organization in which "none but jutelligent, responsible men of character should be oppointed" officers. This is strong tesspeech however, we touch that it will be immony against the use of these troops, coming as it does from the Adjutant fren-

eral of the State. In this connection it becomes natural to inquire why there are not better troops words, why has not the militia been properly organized? The Radical party were militia bill that would have put at the dis ration of insurrection "suspends all civil posal of the Governor efficient, well-drilllaw as it was suspended in 1865," and con- ed troops and competent officers. We tends that without a suspension of the have an Adjutant General, it is true, with writ of habeas corpus and without martial | salary of one hundred dollars per month, authority, "the militia is but a posse for his bread? What benefit did North Caro Senator, the Governor, and doubtless His ness North Carolina had in Vermont .- ing, with their subjects. Honor, the Judge, are all fully agreed, and What benefit did the State derive from FERTILIZING INFLUENCES OF THE ATMOST be stated, as no money was found on his ercising the right. that is the purpose to maintain the ascen- the one hundred and seventy-six dollars dancy of the Radical party at all hazards. and four cents paid to the Adjutant Genpension of the writ of habeas corpus and fit did the State derive from the four hun Graham. that he advocates the declaration of martial drel and fifty dollars paid to the Adjutant law, in order that when North Carolinians General under the "act to prescribe the are arrested for offenses, no matter whether power and duty of the Governor in respect real or imaginary, they may not be to fugitives from justice," better known as "turned over to the civil authority," but the "Spy bill?" What benefit did the Dr. J. F. Simpson, Henry A. Colvin, Ed may be tried by military courts without State derive from the sixty-three dollars judge or jury, in other words, by "Drum and seventy five cents paid to the Adjutant General "for traveling expenses while supervising North Carolina Militia?" No matter upon whom the responsibility rests, bett, Daniel Robinson and Owen Fennell, the power of the State authorities to or- General or the Radical party generally, comparison between rea nuts and corron were before the war. A stranger or citizen, if place. They do not propose to resist established the organization of such troops as Captain

disgrace to the State and it is an outrage Such being the only troops at his command, now that the Federal soldiers have not actually and literally occupy the ground with military force of some sort, Judge Tourgee can scarcely have the au-

To bring about this consummation so We trust that all our people will take devoutly to be wished is, we fear, not the opportunities of atoning for a great wrong, learry the plebescite through.

to make the next Fair of that Association A NEW political movement is reported to of doing a great and a good act that rarely worthy of this section of the State, in be organizing in Ohio. The Cleveland come twice to a man, now presents itself which the active co-operation of the farm- | Plaindealer says that a great number of to Governor Holden. If he be a patriot war Democrats who went into the Repub- he will let the insurrection die a natural lican party during the war, are now anxious death; if he be not he will send Capt. Bosher to replace the Federal troops.

> Meanwhile we again urge upon our a correspondence has been entered into people the absolute necessity of peace and quiet under every provocation. The election in August will right all our wrongs.

SUPERIOR COURT. - The result of yesterday's labors in this Court sums up as fol-

Thos. Garvey, forcible trespass. Guilty. Motion for new trial made and granted.

W. Brinkley and Alex. Bristol, larceny.

Found guilty and sentenced to the workbonse for 2 years each. John Luther, larceny. Guilty and sent to the workhouse for 6 months.

Galloway Legwin, larceny, not guilty. COURT DOCKET.-There were 228 cases disposed of by the Superior Court, during the term just closed, and of those only 28 were continued. The others are Murder, 3; Lottery, 40; Larceny, 53; Arson, 1

Burglary 2; Miscellaneous 101.

THE STORM LAST NIGHT-DISASTROUS EFFECTS-BRICK STORE STRUCK AND TORN open.-Last evening, at about half past seven o'clock, during the prevalence of really desires to act the patriot, rather than the storm, the new three story brick buildthe partisan, he will recall his proclamation ing on Market Street, occupied below by of insurrection. The action of the Fed- Mr. M. M. Katz as a dry goods store and eral Government in thus suddenly with- by Mr. C. M. VanOrsdell above as a Phodrawing the only military force in an in- tograph Gallery, was struck by lightning indignity to Governor Holden as the Chief penetrating through from the roof to the quiet until we get into port." Magistrate of the State of North Carolina ground floor. No shock was felt It is a direct reflection upon the truth of joining buildings, and, something also his proclamation declaring the existence strange, there was no ignition of the of an insurrection. It is more than this. building. The water rushed in so rapidly If there be any insurrection it is an act of that much of the stock of the occupants was heartless cruelty and wanton abandonment injured, or ruined, before it could be reof the lo al adherents of the Government moved. Mr. VanOrsdell roughly estimates abandonment made more complete and a bably more. The amount of injury suscruelty made more wanton by the refusal tained by Mr. Katz we could not ascertain. of Judge Tourgee to extend to them the The building, too, is considerably damaged. Mr. VanOrsdell was insured, but Alamance is thus theoretically and prac- whether his policy will cover the loss in tically without any legal effective govern- this peculiar instance, we are unable to

While sympathizing with these gentle-

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD. - From Hon. R. R. Bridgers. who has just returned from Baltimore, we learn that at a meeting of the stockholders, held in that city on the 27th ultimo. the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company re-organized under the name of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad. Mr. Bridgers was elected President and Messrs, W. T. Walters, B. F. Newcomer, S. M. Shoemaker, Wm. Graham and Thomas Kensett, of Baltimore, J. D. Cameron, of Harrisburg, Penn., and D. Willis James, of New York, were chosen Directors. Three others are vet to be elected from among resident stockholder residing on the line of the road. Mr Bridgers, as President, is also, ex officio, a member of the Board of Directors. of the old officers are to be retained.

Cash means were raised for the entire renovation of the road, the machinery and will never come until Congress passes some the insurrection in Alamance. Senator at the disposal of the Governor; in other paired, and the road-bed to be put in man who had been in his employ, who

re organization will soon be exhibited here in the increased amount of trade that will be brought to our city. Mr. Bridgers as President, and Capt Winder, as Saperintendent, are backed by men of means and enterprise, whose interests it will be to second the schemes of improvement of the officers of the road.

puts him necessarily also at variance with lars paid him for expenses incurred in New Hanover Agricultural Society, the a settled and less costly financial system be His Honor, Judge Tourgee, who refuses going to Vermont on business for the Megretary was directed to furnish the Wilto hold Courts in Alamance. It is not for State?" What was the business? After mington papers a snort time before the us to attempt to reconcile these radical dif- burying our Senator Rich at his home in next meeting of the Society, to take place Vermont, which was done by a Legislative at Point Caswell, May 20th, a list of com-There is one point upon which the Committee, we know of no further busi- mittees appointed to report at said meet- and then lacerate his throat. It is said

> Committee-Drs. S. S. Satchwell, C. W. The people of North Carolina will not soon | eral for the balance of expenses North in | Kerr and J. B. Seavey ; a ternates, Dr. J. forget that John Pool advocates the sus- procuring arms for the State ? What bene- R. Hawes, Fred. Thompson and D. McL.

Committee -Dr. D. M. Buie, A. R. Black and Dr. W. W. Lane; alternates.

Committee-J. H. Murphy, Owen Alderman and B. F. Keith, with James L. Cor-

Smith, R. M. Cox and James Garrison.

GRAPES, WINE, &C., Committee-L. W. Howard, Dr. W. T. Ennett and D. P. Bland, to be alternated

Committee-Col. John D. Powers, S. J.

Faison and H. S. Averitt, with E. A. are not political, Hawes, Sen., James Murphy and James Kerr as alternates. It was resolved that the President open the meeting with an address, and procure

The following gentlemen in the neighborhood of Point Caswell were appointed to make such arrangements for the meet-Pridgen, Dr. Fred. Thompson and Randolph Corbett.

A. R. BLACK, Sec'y. Post please copy.

It is suspected that the conspiracy plot reported in France was gotten up in the interest of the Emperor to enable him to

On a recent pleasure trip, says the Indianapolis Sentinel, we were amused at the description that an old gentleman from nity, so far as the law is concerned or the ad-Illinois gave of a game of bluff or draw poker. From his innocent manner we were confident that he knew no more about it than his language indicated and we formed a very favorable opinion of the morality of the community in which he resides. Here is the gentleman's description: "There are four well dressed young maranders, and it is to vote the Democratic tickmen at the table; one of them had a bunch of small, nice pictured pasteboards about the size of an envelope, though not so large; some had pictures of men and some pictures of women, and some had only spots on them; some of the spots were red and some black; he mixed them altogether, and laid them down and said "cut," but I did not see any knife; the one on the right to take off about a dozen; the fellow who had mixed them then put the dozen at the bottom of the bunch, and then compicture side down, giving each, including himself, at first two and then three .-Each then looked carefully at his pasteboards, being careful that none of the as in times past, the fifteenth amendment and others saw his pictures, and then each put your laws under it to the contrary notwithstanddown a dollar and said he would bet he had the best pictures, or the best pasteboards, and I don't know exactly which. The man with the bunch then said, 'How many more pasteboards do you they each gave back two and number off the bunch. They all looked | call out a militia, then, composed of Republicans, carefully again, and two of them said they would 'pass ont,' but they sat still. The other two each put down a five dollar note as soon as it is disbanded will bite the dust .- of the North were not to be interfered and one of them said 'Kings up, dueces down,' but I didn't see anything go up or down; the other said 'Three queens,' and he took the money. I suppose one of them must be a lunatic on the way to the asylum, and the others are his friends try-We express the hope that the old gentle-

man arrived safe at his home in the moral city of Chicago.

"Mother," said a sharp little boy, "is it wicked to say damn?" "Certainly, my boy, that would be

"But is it wicked to say coffer dam?" "Oh, no, my son; that is the name of an inanimate object, like a house or ta-

"Well, mother," responded young hopeful, "the old cow has got a potato in her throat, and if she don't look out she'll

August Elections. At the ensuing August Election the folowing officers are to be elected 1st. Members of Cougress in the several

their respective counties and districts, 31. A county treasurer.

4th. A register of deeds. ath. County surveyor.

6th. Five county commissioners. 7th. An attorney general.

8th. A coroner. 9th, A sheriff.

The following persons are allowed to

Every male person born in the United States, and any male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old, or upwards, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector and shall be entitled to registration apon

of election from 7 o'clock in the morning

From the New York Times, May 2. Yesterday morning the little village of body of a wealthy and respected farmer, named David Nostrand, suspended from a immediately informed the household of the sad fact and then aroused the neighfrom ear to ear, and the wind pipe and arteries severed. The wound had evidently been innicted by some dull instrument, as it was very ragged. No knife or other instrument, however, was found upon the premises. The rope which in a slip noose. Some are inclined to come to the ballot-box and vote." think that he committed suicide while others believe that he was murdered. The theory of suicide is supported by the argudepressed in spirits and very despondent, while the murder theory is supported by the argument that he could not cut his throat so fearfully and then hang himself, por could be suspend himself by the neck person. He was a married man, and about forty years of age. He was an extensive farmer and dairyman, and was supposed to be worth about \$75,000. An inquest will be held on the body to day.

Men are murdared from motives of revenge. from sudden ebullitions of passion; murdered for the hope of gain; men have assaults and batteries committed upon their persons; their property is destroyed; the crimnal laws are violated are committed everywhere; and I stand up here and active resistance to our authority. It is not the 32d parallel, were so evident that the the mountains in my State with as much securi-Committee-D. T. Durham, J. S. Hines ty as he could before the war, provided always truded upon those whom he meets. Take the political aspect out and there is no danger whatever. I will go further than that .-Being a practicing lawyer in the courts of that the catha and obligations by which they are State, I say that I feel sure in the opinion I ex- bound one to another, to screen each other and P. Paddison.

esy that the courts of justice and the officers of United States should go there and intervene with the law punish offenders as promptly, pursue its authority and stop it? That is the view them as promptly, ferret out offenses as prompt-THE PRESENT SYSTEM A REAL BENEFIT TO ly in that State now as they ever did, and that our courts are as careful, and as prompt, and as rigid in the execution of the criminal laws as they ever were upon all ciseses of offences that

ment was adopted, shall be in effect nothing; trouble.
that they will substitute a higher law than your I appeal to Congress to pass such a measure, reconstruction policy and the fifteenth amend- not only in behalf of the law-abiding, law-lowing, ment, to wit, violence in the localities.

continued; where bands of men in horrid disguises, and going under all the horrid and fearful names which were mentioned here by the Senstor from Indiana yesterday, can with impu- Grand Radical Pow-Wow-Washington ministration of the law by its officers, go to the houses of colored men at the dead hours of night, take them out and hang them or scourge them, burn down their houses, outrage their families : in a community where this is continued, not for one week, but for months and months, where there is no arresting of the offenders, and it is made perfectly plain that there is no security save one, and that security is announced by these et or not vote at all-I ask whether voting could be free in such a community? It is known that circulated among the Senators and Reprethere is a security against outrage. There is one thing which being agreed to no man fears to be Ku-Kluxed, and that is, that he is right politi cally in the estimation of those who conduc these onirages. The law and the officers of the law give no security at all. These men are seen in their disguises; the men whom they hang up are seen hung up; the men whom they scourge exhibit the effects of their stripes upon their backs; and no officer of the law raises his band. Every man feels and knows that the law is uttery powerless to give him any protection ; yet he throwing them around with the and political rights which you have thrust upon him; and, sir, he is subjected to these outrages because you have thrust them upon him. The meaning is that the majority of the white people in those States mean to control the governmen

But you say call out the militia. Whom will you call? You must not have members of this ration of principles will be as high-soundorganization in your militia. If you do, it is of no effect at all. Will you put Democrats in it, in whose interests these outrages are committed? and received the same That would not be considered very safe. You a Republican militia. You must not call them from the county in which the outrages are committed, for if you do every man upon that militia You must go to another county and call upon the Republicans of some distant county, to do what? With in the regulation of suffrage, and To go into the insurrectionary locality and fight Grant was scarce warm in his scat when Democrats. Sir, is not that party arrayed against party in arms?

> But, Mr. President, suppose you can take your militia out of the county without a fight and carry them into the insurrectionary district, Fifteenth Amendment, to do the very when your militia get there, what is it going to do? At best it is but a posse for the Sheriff. State cannot declare martial law. It is but a form and on the stump as a part of their posse for the Sheriff. But one of the precautions usually taken by these organizations is that they have the Sheriff and his deputies, as well as oth er officers of the law, by come means, and if by no other, by intimidation, if not in their interest at least winking at their proceedings; and you carry your militia from a distant county to act as a posse to officers whose duty it was to summen pow-wow cannot wipe out the record of a posse of the citizens to secure order, and who have neglected their duty; and that is all the efficacy of the militia after they get there

But, sir, suppose they are efficacious, what are they to do? You say arrest some of these violators of law. Suppose you can find one and you arrest him, what will you do with him? Put him in prison? Why, sir the priso a would be broken open just as soon as that militia force turns is to themselves, and crushing those whom back upon the house. But suppose you retain him in prison; do not he and his friends know that there are nine chances to one that some of his confederates will be on the grand jury, and

of your militia operation, against one of these 2d. Members of the general assembly for offenders. I am informed it has transpired in trial before a petit jury it was found that in the endorsement on the bill of a true bill the word "not" had been prefixed by somebody, so that it read "Not a true bill," and they were trying a man upon no bill at all. I simply state this to show the subterfuges that are restored to evade But, sir, if you bring that offender before

retit jury, you are bringing him before a petit jury composed of some men who have sworn in candidate, in order, as "X" of the Batti-the most solema manner and are bound by the more Gazette says, "to keep the elect tomost horrid obligations one to the other to acquit him. I cannot see how the militia under these circumstances would be a remedy at all.

The addition which the Senator from Missouri proposes to make to existing laws on this sub ect is to allow the President in insurrectionary ocalities to suspend the habeas corpus and de clare martial law. Another feature is that he allows the levying of contributions upon the citizens of that locality to pay the expenses of the operation. I have already said that when The poils are to be kept open on the day the State sent the militia there they would but be a posse of the sheriff, and I say now, under existing laws, if you send the existing force of the United States there, when they arrive in the county they are but a posse of the sheriff. If they arrest a man what will they do with him They must turn him over to the civil authority. they have learned to know that martial law de clared is something that cannot be resisted and s the foundation of the hopes of those men who a drop of blood falling from it to the are creating those disturbances. The efficacy of workshops to be overhauled and re- floor below. The body was found by a the proposed law consists in the feature that the writ of habeas corpus may be suspended, and that when the military authorities make ar-We are satisfied that the benefits of this borhood. When the body was cut down by a jury of his own confederates. I would not the throat was found to have been cut sliow the President to suspend the writ of habeas

the Senator from Missouri dees, to the insurrectionary locality. I do not know that any law of the Union has these Ku-Klux. They mean to render invalid encircled the neck was a large hempen the fifteenth amendment; but it is done in an one, and was about seven feet long, made indirect way. They do not say "You shall not they would then be vio'ating a law of the Union. do not stand around the ballot-box and Because you are black you shall not vote If so, possibly they might be violating ment that for some days past he had been | the lifteenth amendment of the Constitution, but I doubt whether they would. I have not the difteenth amendment before me, but I think it provides that no State shall debar a man from he right to vote because of his race, color, or previous condition; and even standing at ballot-box and keeping colored men away force would hardly be a violation of the laws of the Union. They have not done that; that is he went to New York on Friday and raised not the purpose; the purpose is to make it unsafe some money, but how true this is cannot by terrorism and intimidation to prevent his ex-

> It may be said that you can pass a law here to enforce the ufteenth amendment and make it a law of the United States, and have any violation of it indicted before the courts of the United States, where men may be tried by an iron-clad jury, as the expression is down in those States. Perhaps that would be very well. That may be one of the remedies which may be adopted in part in this case. I think it is. It is indispensable, but it still has the defect that other propositions have; it can be evaded and will be evaded under the carefully prepared and constructed organization which is denominated on this floor

which you have heard is not an insurrection. I the evil-di-posed citizens of the community. This | the Governor of my own State; but it is a mis is one thing. I understand that such offenses | understanding of terms. An insurrection is open to-day to say that in the State of North Carolina a rebellion. That is an effort to break down an there are fewer such offenses now than there existing Government and set up another in its you please, may travel from the sea-board to authority. They are not engaged just at this time, however much they might like to be, in a rebellion against the Government of the United States. They do not propose to resist the constituted authority of the State. They propose to evade it. They propose by an organization here and there, by the number of its members, and by the cathe and obligations by which they are press that there are fewer violations of the crim- evade the authority of the State; that is, to perinal laws of the State now than there ever have petrate with impunity domestic violence within been during the course of my professional life the borders of a State, and to defy that State to and experience there. I will go still further, and prevent it. Does not that raise a case when the which I have of the situation; but I do not think

This Ku-Klux business means something. It man life, the highest dictates of humanity, as is for a purpose. I am not standing here to say well as the express mandales of the Constitution whether there has been an exaggeration of the it seems to me makes it obligatory upon the aton, instead of forty-four dollars, which outrages alleged to have been committed by the United States to interfere in time in some effisome member to deliver an address for the organization, or whether there has been a fail- cient way. I have no doubt that whenever it is are to bring before the Senate one half of what known, and settled by stringent legislation has actually been done. I leave all that out of here, that there is to be such interferthe question. Sir, the meaning of it is that the ence as is indicated by the amendment reconstruction policy of Congress is not in accordance with the sentiment of the majority of not have to execute that law in half a dozen fessional and general culture, announces commission of these "outrages" in order end and Ku Klux outrages will be among ing as they may deem suitable: Dr. J. F. the white people in that community. The mean-cases. Whenever under martial law the per-Simpson, Owen Alderman, D. P. Bland, log is that a majority of the white people in those States have heretofore controlled their stances taken up and punished as they deserve age of cheek and one don't mind these governments and ruled them, and they intend to be, and as every man ought to hope to see that the same shall be the case hereafter. They them punished, it will be understood quickly mean that the provisions of the fifteenth amendment, which were put upon those States by the reconstruction acts before the fifteenth amend-

and peaceable citizens of those communities, Now, Mr. President, I ask whether it is likely but in the interests of the whole community; in to succeed? Take any community in which those the interests of the very men who are encouragoutrages have been committed and are being ing or perpetrating these outrages.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Municipal Election-Radical Dissensions _Protection_Southern Pacific Railroad -Steel Rails-Congressional Check, &c.

Washington, D. C., May 4, 1870. Dear Journal :- We are to have a grand Radical pow-wow here next week. A document with this end in view has been sentatives for signature and has received the entire list of Radical Senators, and no doubt will also be signed by all the members of the House. Its object is to hold a grand caucus of all the Radicals in Congress for the purpose of devising ways and means and stating the issues which the party intend presenting to the country in the coming Fall elections for members of Congress. Also to form a grand campaign committee to furnish documents, &c., and especially to look after the condition of the Radical party in the Southern States, so as to secure Radical results in the close districts. I have no doubt that the deelaing and fair as the ingenuity of Radicalism can make them, and will be carried out as faithfully as was the platform on which General Grant was elected, in which it was most explicitly stated that the States with in the regulation of suffrage, and the military power of the Government was used to back up the edict of a Radical Congress to force the ratification of the thing that was denied both in their platdesigns. So now with another tissue of fabrications and fair promises these men expect to again gull their constituents to re-elect them to Congress. Their grand the past session. The eyes of the people are being opened, and there will be a "hard road to travel" for those Western

members who have been voting for New England interests, for reasons best known they represented.

The only excitement in this burg is the coming municipal election. The Rads are in pieces split with regard to a candidate They have the present Mayor, Bowen, an Emory and a Richards to choose from, our State that when one of these men was upon | and it is probable they will run two tickets. There is no choice between any of those proposed. They are all negro lovers. and so far are eligible, but the question of spoils has shaken the Capital to its foundations. When the "salt of earth" party have disposed of their saints to their satis faction, the Democrats may nominate h

gether." The Chronicle of to-day is out in its coaxing mood. Forney evidently has given up the hope that the lash in the hands of Drake, Surner, Butler and Schenck is powerful enough to dragoon the recalcitrant Senators and members who have lately dared to differ from and defeat the mandates of the extremists, so he tries the other track, and hopes that, as Sumner & Co. have failed in the "stithering up" process, that he may succeed in the "buttering down" process. He congratulates his party that Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, intends to give them an old tashioned speech on the torin, -his think Justin will have a jolly time convinc ing the people, especially of the West and South, that protection to monopolies is a good thing for the toiling masses and the farmer, for the people have learned the exact definition of high tariff, and are realizing its effects just now to their heart's content. Forney in his blandest, smoothest rests they shall not be compelled to turn the style says, "There is a good deal of free speech and free printing among Republi can politicians and newspapers. A good corpus in a whole State. I would confine it, as deal of abuse of this man and that, but it is characteristic of all parties. The Democrats are as liberal in their differences as ourselves. All that is necessary for the Re publican leaders to understand is that they are the custodians of a sacred trust, the and inefficient in its operation the provisions of unity and success of the Republican par-

ty. If they fail in their duty, their con stituents will take the business into their own hands in the future Conventions for selecting Members and Senators in Congress. How conciliatory and peaceful rather different in tone were the articles from the same pen a few days before the vote was taken on the Georgia bill. It is now believed that "more flies can be caught with sugar than with vinegar, hence the change in tone in the adminis tration organ, but "we shall see what we shall see," anon.

I don't see the differences in the Democratic party, but I do see a very delicate threat as to what might happen to members if they failed in their duty, in the concluding lines of Forney's article. I think many members have failed-not in their duty to party as Forney means, but in their duty to their constituents, and the fate above mentioned will overtake a good many of them, as J. W. Forney suggests.

The Southern Senators and members held a caucus last evening to determine upon concert of action with regard to the different projected Southern Railroads to the Pacific, and notwithstanding the various schemes which were strongly urged Mr. Fresident, this Ku-Klux organization of by the different interested parties the merits of the Southern Trans-Continental Railway Company, who are now building their road through Texas on the line of caucus agreed to support that bill which will give universal satisfaction to the people of the South as being the only road proposed that was really a Southern road in the interest of that whole section. This road asks so little aid from the Government that its claims could not well be passed over.

The debate in the House yesterday over the duty on steel rails made by the Bessemer process was quite exciting. Millions of dollars were involved in the question. Attention was called to the fact the' officers of steel works were lobbying on the floor of the House in order to secure which I have of the situation; but I do not think it is necessary to labor up it further.

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Some Senators may say, "Get up a fight and then the Government may go in." Sir, a regard for the peace of this country, a regard for its order, for its character, a regard for humanity, as well as the express mandates of the Constitution it seems to me makes it obligatory upon the was in the ball. This is about eight dollars less than the steel ring desired and fourteer dollars less than at present. Mr. Morre il himself voting for the high duty on an article in which he was interested, though a point of order was made against things anywhere. We are progressive you know.

> A wealthy Philadelphia woman and daughter, moving in good society, have been sentenced to a years's imprisonment

for shop lifting. Herring and shad are fast disappearing from Virginia waters.